United Nations A/53/718

General Assembly

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 112
Review of the efficiency of the administrative and financial functioning of the United Nations

Proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2000–2001

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the proposed programme budget outline for the biennium 2000–2001 (A/53/220). In the course of its deliberations, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information on the issues under consideration.

2. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 2 of the report (A/53/220) that "in the establishment of a preliminary estimate of resources for the biennium 2000–2001, the current level of appropriations, namely, $2,532.3 million, was taken as the starting-point". On this basis, the Secretary-General proposes a preliminary estimate of resources for the biennium 2000–2001, expressed in initial 1998–1999 prices, amounting to $2,468.5 million, as shown in the table contained in paragraph 2 of the report.

3. As indicated in paragraph 3 of the report (A/53/220), a provision of $1.9 million relating to one-time costs in 1998–1999 would not be required. This provision related mainly to costs of the interim secretariat of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification and to other costs associated with the convening in 1998 of the special session of the General Assembly devoted to countering the world drug problem and the United Nations *Treaty Series*.

4. A provision of $61.9 million representing the current 1998–1999 appropriations for special political missions has not been included in the budget outline for 2000–2001. In paragraph 4 of the report (A/53/220), it is recalled that a provision was made in the outline for 1998–1999 for possible mandates relating to existing political missions, however, the General Assembly decided by its resolution 51/220 to exclude such a provision and requested the Secretary-General to examine all issues related to the question of additional expenditures and to report accordingly. In the requested report (A/C.5/51/57), the

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Secretary-General indicated that, biennium after biennium, there was a need for resources for special missions and that it would be desirable to provide those resources in advance. Accordingly, the Secretary-General suggested two possible ways of doing so: (a) to include projected requirements in the outline or (b) to exclude requirements from the outline but include a contingency provision for such needs. The Secretary-General expressed a preference for option (a). The Advisory Committee, in its report (A/52/7/Add.2), concurred with that preference and recommended that the General Assembly endorse that approach. The Advisory Committee also pointed out that additional requirements would have to be dealt with in accordance with General Assembly resolution 41/213. The General Assembly, however, has so far taken no action on the proposal. In the absence of General Assembly action on this matter, the previous practice is being followed by the Secretary-General, and political missions which are funded in the current budget and not yet mandated for 2000–2001, have been omitted from the proposed outline. The Advisory Committee was informed that requirements related to special political missions for 2000–2001 are estimated at $112.0 million at initial 1998–1999 rates as follows:

A. Under Security Council mandate	**United States dollars**
Special Envoy of the Secretary-General in Africa	598 400
Representative and Regional Humanitarian Adviser of the Secretary-General for the Great Lakes Region	5 087 200
United Nations Office in Bougainville, Papua New Guinea	3 087 200
Somalia	3 100 200
Office of the Personal Representative of the Secretary-General in Cambodia	1 642 600
United Nations Peace-building Support Office in Liberia (UNOL)	4 807 400
United Nations Office in Burundi	4 495 000
Subtotal A	22 818 000
B. Under General Assembly mandate	
Central American Peace Process	438 200
Afghanistan	14 800 000
United Nations Verification Mission in Guatemala (MINUGUA)	57 570 200
International Civilian Mission in Haiti (MICIVIH)	17 000 000
Subtotal B	89 808 400
Grand total	112 626 400

5. The Advisory Committee maintains its previous position with regard to the inclusion of special missions in the outline (see paragraphs 10 and 11 below).

6. An estimated provision of $20.0 million is included in the budget outline in connection with a number of mandates that exist for the convening of major conferences and special sessions during the biennium 2000–2001. Paragraph 6 of the report of the Secretary-General (A/53/220) contains a list of such mandates.

7. The Advisory Committee notes from the table in paragraph 2 and from paragraph 7 of the report (A/53/220) that $20.0 million related to compensating economies have been excluded from the budget outline for the biennium 2000–2001. The report does not specify the nature of such economies, nor does it indicate the programmes of activities or objects of expenditures that will be subjected to "the most intense scrutiny within the Secretariat" (A/53/220, para. 7). The representatives of the Secretary-General were not able to justify the level of compensating economies of $20.0 million that would be realized during 2000–2001. The Advisory Committee could therefore only conclude that the figure of $20 million was arrived at in a fairly arbitrary manner. Although the effort to achieve a more efficient utilization of resources is an ongoing one, the Advisory Committee is of the opinion that the place to reflect the results of such efforts should be in the proposed programme budget and/or the performance reports, where they can be explained and justified in detail, together with an indication of any impact on mandated activities.

8. As indicated in paragraph 12 of the report of the Secretary-General, the contingency fund, approved at 0.75 per cent of the overall level of resources for the first outline has been maintained at that level for all subsequent ones. The Secretary-General proposes that for the biennium 2000–2001, the size of the contingency fund be maintained at the same level, that is 0.75 per cent of the proposed outline. The Advisory Committee concurs in the Secretary-General's proposal and points out that the contingency fund will be utilized in accordance with General Assembly resolutions 41/213 and 42/211. This should be brought to the attention of governing bodies whenever decisions involving financial implications are taken.

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that should the revised rates for 1998–1999 be used, the preliminary estimates for the biennium 2000–2001 would amount to $2,439.0 million. The Advisory Committee points out that had the Secretary-General included in the preliminary estimates for the biennium 2000–2001 a provision of $110.0 million (at revised 1998–1999 rates) for special political missions and that had he maintained a provision of $19.8 million (at revised 1998–1999 rates) instead of deducting this amount for "compensating economies", the preliminary estimates for the biennium 2000–2001 would have amounted to $2,568.8 million at revised 1998–1999 rates.

10. The Advisory Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly adopt a preliminary estimate of $2,568.8 million at revised 1998–1999 rates for the biennium 2000–2001.

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 46
Fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Letter dated 1 December 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the congratulatory message addressed to you on 30 November 1998 by the President of Kazakhstan, His Excellency Nursultan A. Nazarbaev, on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda item 46.

(*Signed*) Akmaral Kh. **Arystanbekova**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of Kazakhstan
to the United Nations

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Annex

Congratulatory message addressed the Secretary-General by the President of Kazakhstan on 30 November 1998 on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Human Rights Day, which is commemorated each year by the whole of progressive mankind, is marked this year by a special event — the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The significance of this instrument is hard to overestimate. By proclaiming that recognition of human rights is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, the Declaration summed up world experience in the sphere of protection of human rights and became the fundamental document of the twentieth century in this sphere.

Over the 50 years since the adoption of the Declaration, the world has changed substantially, and new political and economic realities have emerged. The globalization that covers the basic spheres of human activity has radically altered the habitual conceptions of modern life. However, issues of the protection of human rights have not become less urgent. On the contrary, in a situation of general globalization they have acquired universal overtones, and thanks to the efforts of the United Nations, international cooperation in this field has begun to develop more dynamically.

In emphasizing the worldwide nature of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, I wish to note its special significance for the newly independent States that have embarked on a course of democratic development. One of these is my country, Kazakhstan.

Having opted for democracy seven years ago, Kazakhstan is making considerable efforts to conduct political reforms whose aim is to ensure the rights and freedoms of each citizen of Kazakhstan. The Constitution embodies an extremely broad range of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of citizens which reflect almost to the full extent international standards in the sphere of human rights. To ensure the implementation of the provisions of the Constitution, I recently initiated new steps to intensify the democratic transformations which cover such important spheres as ensuring fair elections, increasing the influence of the political parties, ensuring the independence of the legislature, the judiciary and the mass media, creating a developed civil society and increasing the role and improving the status of women. It is on the success of such reforms that the level of democracy in each specific State will in the final analysis depend.

The democratization of society is a long and gradual process. In many States, it has taken several centuries. In those countries where democracy and its institutions existed but began to be suppressed after the Second World War, they can be revived fairly quickly. In Kazakhstan, however, where no democratic institutions in the modern sense existed, this process started from scratch. Accordingly, we are moving step by step, instilling democratic culture in the population. Our road is thus much longer and more difficult, but it is already apparent that in modern multiethnic Kazakhstan there is no place for ethnic and religious extremism. All the peoples inhabiting Kazakhstan are today building the new democratic State together.

The immutability of the policy of further developing the principles of democracy is confirmed by Kazakhstan's accession to United Nations international conventions in the human rights field. Currently, Kazakhstan is a party to more than 14 multilateral international treaties regulating various aspects of rights protection activity. It acceded to four of them this year: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

Against Women, the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and the Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. With the development of our country's political and socio-economic potential, the issue of Kazakhstan's accession to the international covenants on human rights is also becoming a topical one, and we are beginning this process.

In commemorating Human Rights Day together with the entire world community, Kazakhstan confirms its devotion to the high purposes of international cooperation for the protection of human rights. We are ready to extend the necessary support to the noble activity of the United Nations in this field.

Please accept my congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and my sincere wishes for the success of the United Nations in ensuring respect for human rights throughout the world.

(*Signed*) Nursultan **Nazarbaev**

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
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Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 25 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 23 November 1998 (A/53/703-S/1998/1119), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 22 and 23 November 1998.

On 22 November 1998, thirty-two (32) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (26 F-16, 3 KC-135, 2 CN-235 and 1 C-130) entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. Ten of the F-16 exited the Nicosia FIR, two of them towards the Ankara FIR and eight in a south-easterly direction. Sixteen F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The two CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas. One of the KC-135 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia before exiting together with the other two KC-135 in a south-easterly direction. The C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, landing at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko in the occupied area of the Republic, before taking off at 1526 hours on the same day, returning to the Ankara FIR.

On 23 November 1998, thirty-four (34) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (16 F-16, 8 F-4, 4 of unknown-type, 3 KC-135, 1 C-130 and 2 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations. The 16 F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The two CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas. The four unknown-type aircraft violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of

Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The C-130 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria and landing afterwards at the illegal airport of Lefkoniko, in the occupied area of the Republic, before taking off at 1350 hours on the same day, returning back to the Ankara FIR. The eight F-4 and three KC-135, after their flight within the Nicosia FIR, also exited in a south-easterly direction.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The frequency and intensity of these airspace violations are a further reminder of Turkey's offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Furthermore, these continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fifty-third session
Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 30 November 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 25 November 1998 (A/53/720-S/1998/1136), I have the honour to draw your attention to new violations of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded from 24 to 27 November 1998.

On 24 November 1998, twenty-nine (29) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (19 F-16, 5 F-4, 3 KC-135 and 2 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations. Four of the F-16, as well as the three KC-135 exited the Nicosia FIR in a south-easterly direction. The remaining 15 F-16 and the 5 F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The two CN-235 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas.

On 25 November 1998, twenty-nine (29) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (16 F-16, 8 F-4, 3 KC-135, 1 CN-235 and 1 GULFSTREAM) entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations. Eight of the F-16, four of the F-4 and the three KC-135 exited the Nicosia FIR in a south-easterly direction. The remaining eight F-16 and four F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The CN-235, as well as the GULFSTREAM, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas.

On 26 November 1998, twenty-nine (29) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (20 F-16, 4 F-4, 3 KC-135, 1 CN-235 and 1 GULFSTREAM) entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations. Twelve of the F-16 and the four F-4 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The

CN-235, as well as the GULFSTREAM, violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas. The remaining eight F-16, as well as the three KC-135, exited after their flight within the Nicosia FIR in a south-easterly direction.

On 27 November 1998, thirteen (13) military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force (10 F-16, 2 KC-135 and 1 CN-235) entered the Nicosia FIR violating international air traffic regulations. Six of the F-16 violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Karpasia, exiting afterwards in a south-easterly direction. The CN-235 violated the National Airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of the Cape of Apostolos Andreas. The remaining four F-16, as well as the two KC-135 exited after their flight within the Nicosia FIR in a south-easterly direction.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The frequency and intensity of these airspace violations are a further reminder of Turkey's offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Furthermore, these continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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Fifty-third session
Agenda item 123
Financing of the United Nations Angola Verification Mission and the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

Financing of the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. For reasons indicated in its report (A/52/860/Add.8) and pending action by the Security Council at the time, the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions had postponed consideration of the Secretary-General's proposed budget for the United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA) for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999, in which the Secretary-General had estimated an amount of $140,825,400 gross ($136,380,900 net) (see A/52/799/Add.1).

2. The Advisory Committee had recommended a bridging appropriation for the maintenance of MONUA for the four-month period from 1 July to 31 October 1998 in the amount of $43.6 million gross. This corresponded to a monthly resource level of $10.9 million gross, which based on the maintenance level contained in the original proposed budget, took account of the gradual downsizing of the Mission's military component and the increase in the number of civilian police authorized by the Security Council in its resolution 1157 (1998) of 20 March 1998.

3. The General Assembly, acting on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee, by its resolution 52/8 C of 26 June 1998, appropriated an amount of $45,899,080 gross ($44,301,680 net) for the maintenance of the Mission for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1998, inclusive of an amount of $2,299,080 for the support account for peacekeeping operations for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999.

4. The Security Council, by its resolution 1190 (1998) of 13 August 1998, extended the mandate of MONUA until 15 September 1998, and by its resolution 1195 (1998) of 15 September 1998, the Council extended the mandate until 15 October 1998. Subsequently, by its resolution 1202 (1998) of 15 October 1998, the Council extended the mandate of the Mission until 3 December 1998. For the maintenance of the Mission for the month of November 1998, the Advisory Committee had concurred in the Secretary-General's request to enter into commitments not exceeding $10.9 million gross per month.

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5. In his latest report to the Security Council of 23 November 1998 (S/1998/1110), the Secretary-General has proposed that the mandate of MONUA be extended for another short period of up to three months, on the understanding that if the security situation were to become untenable, he would immediately revert to the Council and submit further recommendations, including, if necessary, the withdrawal of MONUA.

6. The Advisory Committee was informed that the estimated monthly cost of maintaining MONUA would continue to be $10.9 million. This estimate is based on the maintenance level contained in the original proposed budget by the Secretary-General (A/52/799/Add.1), as adjusted to take account of the reduction of the military component of the Mission from 1,045 to 765 personnel and the increase of 83 civilian police from 345 to 428, as authorized by Security Council resolution 1157 (1998).

7. Taking into account the provisions of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, the current and prospective calendar of meetings of the General Assembly and the Advisory Committee, and the need to provide MONUA with adequate financing for the remainder of the financial period, the Secretary-General has requested immediate appropriation and assessment action by the General Assembly through a letter dated 24 November 1998 addressed to the Chairman of the Advisory Committee.

8. The Secretary-General estimates that an amount of $87.2 million gross ($84,575,000 net), equivalent to a monthly rate of $10.9 million gross ($10,571,875 net) for the period from 1 November 1998 to 30 June 1999, would be required and would be inclusive of the commitment authorization of $10.9 million gross previously granted by the Advisory Committee for the month of November 1998. Taking into account the amount of $49.9 million gross already appropriated and assessed by the General Assembly for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1998, the revised budget of MONUA for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999 is estimated at $133,099,080 gross ($128,876,680 net) — inclusive of the amount of $2,299,080 for the support account for peacekeeping operations — reflecting a reduction of approximately $10 million gross or about 7 per cent of the original cost estimate.

9. The Advisory Committee was informed that outstanding assessment as at 23 November 1998 was $105.8 million, representing 9.4 per cent of total net assessment of $1,100 million for the periods from inception to 15 October 1998. Reimbursement of troop costs had been made through December 1997, and a further payment for the period up to May 1998 was expected to be made shortly. With regard to death and disability claims, as at 27 November 1998 56 claims had been received against a total of 87 incidents reported (31 deaths and 56 disabilities), of which 22 had been settled; of the outstanding reimbursement of $94.4 million for contingent-owned equipment owed to troop-contributing countries, payment of $13.5 million had been made to date.

10. The Advisory Committee was provided with the attached annex I, showing the original cost estimates (column 1) and the revised requirements (column 2), which reflect the adjustments as well as recent expenditure experience and consequential variances (column 3). The Committee was informed that the decrease is mainly attributable to lower requirements for military contingents, and to increased vacancy factors based on actual staffing from July to October 1998.

11. The Advisory Committee requested and was provided with information (see annex II below) reflecting the comparison of data on military and civilian personnel at the time of submission of the original estimates and the situation as at 25 November 1998.

12. The Advisory Committee notes from annex I below that there is no difference in the original estimates for non-staff costs and the revised estimates, except in the case of the

estimates for air operations, where a total decrease of $368,400 has been shown, offset by an increase of the same amount for the United Nations Logistics Base. As indicated in the footnote to annex I, this represents the absorption within the approved budget of MONUA's prorated share in the financing of the Logistics Base under the terms of General Assembly resolution 52/1 B of 26 June 1998. On enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that this adjustment in the estimates for air operations was made through lower projected use of flight hours.

13. The Advisory Committee notes that an amount of $16,192,800 has been shown in respect of contractual services both in the original and revised estimates. As indicated in annex II C, paragraph 56 of the Secretary-General's report (A/52/799/Add.1), the amount provides for requirements for the support service contract at an average of $1,349,400 per month, based on the actual terms of a one-year contract that came into effect on 19 January 1998. On enquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the cost of a new contract after 18 January 1999 was not expected to be lower than that of the current contract. The Advisory Committee recommends that vigorous efforts be made to negotiate a cost-effective and performance-oriented contract.

14. The Advisory Committee was informed that expenditure for the period from 1 July 1997 to 30 June 1998 was $170.4 million gross against an appropriation of $175.0 million gross, with a savings of $4.6 million. Of the total expenditure, unliquidated obligations totalled $30.7 million as at 25 November 1998. The cash position as at 27 November 1998 was $54.5 million. The current status of expenditure for the period from 1 July to 30 November (as at 31 October 1998) was $42.5 million gross against resources totalling $56.8 million for the period (consisting of appropriation of $45.9 million gross for the period from 1 July to 31 October 1998 and commitment authority of $10.9 million gross for the month of November 1998.

15. Although the recent expenditure experience would seem to suggest a lower level of resources than that requested by the Secretary-General in the revised estimates, in view of the deteriorating overall situation outlined in his report to the Security Council (S/1998/1110), the Advisory Committee recommends that the Secretary-General's revised estimate be approved. Bearing in mind its comments and observations in the paragraphs above, the Advisory Committee therefore recommends that the General Assembly appropriate an additional amount of $87,200,000 gross ($84,575,000 net) for the period from 1 November 1998 to 30 June 1999, inclusive of the amount of $10.9 million gross previously authorized by the Advisory Committee for the month of November. The appropriation should be assessed at a monthly rate of $10.9 million gross ($10,571,875 net) for the period from 1 November 1998 to 30 June 1999, subject to the decision of the Security Council to extend the mandate of MONUA beyond 26 February 1999 (see Security Council resolution 1213 (1998)).

Annex I

United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA): updated cost estimates for the period from 1 July 1998 to 30 June 1999

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	(1) Original cost estimate (A/52/799/Add.1)	*(2) Proposed revised cost estimate*	*(3) = (2) - (1) Increase/ (decrease)*
1. Military personnel costs			
(a) *Military observers*			
Mission subsistence allowance	2 365.2	2 365.2	—
Travel costs	486.0	486.0	—
Clothing and equipment allowance	18.0	18.0	—
Subtotal	**2 869.2**	**2 869.2**	**—**
(b) *Military contingents*			
Standard troop cost reimbursement	11 818.4	7 844.6	(3 973.8)
Welfare	186.2	123.8	(62.4)
Rations	4 839.9	3 065.3	(1 774.6)
Daily allowance	446.2	296.7	(149.5)
Mission subsistence allowance	2 235.6	1 801.3	(434.3)
Emplacement, rotation and repatriation of troops	1 255.2	934.2	(321.0)
Clothing and equipment allowance	802.2	533.4	(268.8)
Subtotal	**21 583.7**	**14 599.3**	**(6.984.4)**
(c) *Other costs pertaining to military personnel*			
Contingent-owned equipment	5 118.2	5 118.2	—
Death and disability compensation	556.0	556.0	—
Subtotal	**5 674.2**	**5 674.2**	**—**
Total, line 1	**30 127.1**	**23 142.7**	**(6 984.4)**
2. Civilian personnel costs			
(a) *Civilian police*			
Mission subsistence allowance	9 066.6	10 123.0	1 056.4
Travel costs	1 863.0	2 080.0	217.0
Clothing and equipment allowance	69.0	77.3	8.3
Subtotal	**10 998.6**	**12 280.3**	**1 281.7**
(b) *International and local staff*			
International staff salaries	15 134.8	13 621.3	(1 513.5)

	(1) Original cost estimate (A/52/799/Add.1)	(2) Proposed revised cost estimate	(3) = (2) - (1) Increase/ (decrease)
Local staff salaries	2 693.2	2 676.3	(16.9)
Consultants	—	—	—
Overtime	135.0	135.0	—
General temporary assistance	—	—	—
Common staff costs	9 996.7	8 997.0	(999.7)
Mission subsistence allowance	7 015.2	6 313.7	(701.5)
Other travel costs	126.0	126.0	—
Subtotal	**35 100.9**	**31 869.3**	**(3 231.6)**
(c) *International contractual personnel*	—	—	—
(d) *United Nations Volunteers*	2 896.8	2 027.8	(869.0)
(e) *Government-provided personnel*	—	—	—
(f) *Civilian electoral observers*	—	—	—
Total, line 2	**48 996.3**	**46 177.4**	**(2 818.9)**
3. Premises/accommodation			
Rental of premises	2 424.0	2 424.0	—
Alteration and renovation to premises	126.0	126.0	—
Maintenance supplies	120.0	120.0	—
Maintenance services	24.0	24.0	—
Utilities	1 344.0	1 344.0	—
Construction/prefabricated buildings	48.8	48.8	—
Total, line 3	**4 086.8**	**4 086.8**	**—**
4. Infrastructure repairs			
Upgrading of airstrips	—	—	—
Upgrading of roads	—	—	—
Repair of bridges	30.0	30.0	—
Total, line 4	**30.0**	**30.0**	**—**
5. Transport operations			
Purchase of vehicles	690.0	690.0	—
Rental of vehicles	675.0	675.0	—
Workshop equipment	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	1 386.1	1 386.1	—
Petrol, oil and lubricants	1 121.1	1 121.1	—
Vehicle insurance	421.6	421.6	—
Total, line 5	**4 293.8**	**4 293.8**	**—**

	(1) Original cost estimate (A/52/799/Add.1)	(2) Proposed revised cost estimate	(3) = (2) - (1) Increase/ (decrease)
6. Air operations			
(a) *Helicopter operations*			
Hire/charter costs	3 456.0	3 337.6	(118.4)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	451.1	451.1	—
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—
Resupply flights	—	—	—
Painting/preparation	—	—	—
Liability and war risk insurance	—	—	—
Subtotal	**3 907.1**	**3 788.7**	**(118.4)**
(b) *Fixed-wing aircraft*			
Hire/charter costs	13 420.3	13 170.3	(250.0)
Aviation fuel and lubricants	3 380.6	3 380.6	—
Positioning/depositioning costs	—	—	—
Painting/preparation	—	—	—
Liability and war risk insurance	—	—	—
Subtotal	**16 800.9**	**16 550.9**	**(250.0)**
(c) *Air crew subsistence allowance*	12.0	12.0	—
(d) *Other air operations costs*			
Air traffic control services and equipment	—	—	—
Landing fees and ground handling	36.0	36.0	—
Fuel storage containers	—	—	—
Subtotal	**36.0**	**36.0**	**—**
Total, line 6	**20 756.0**	**20 387.6**	**(368.4)**
7. Naval operations	**—**	**—**	**—**
8. Communications			
(a) *Complementary communications*			
Communications equipment	157.9	157.9	—
Spare parts and supplies	420.0	420.0	—
Workshop and test equipment	—	—	—
Commercial communications	2 210.0	2 210.0	—
Subtotal	**2 787.9**	**2 787.9**	**—**
(b) *Main trunking contract*	—	—	—
Total, line 8	**2 787.9**	**2 787.9**	**—**

	(1) Original cost estimate (A/52/799/Add.1)	(2) Proposed revised cost estimate	(3) = (2) - (1) Increase/ (decrease)
9. Other equipment			
Office furniture	—	—	—
Office equipment	—	—	—
Data-processing equipment	143.5	143.5	—
Generators	—	—	—
Observation equipment	—	—	—
Petrol tank plus metering equipment	80.1	80.1	—
Water and septic tanks	—	—	—
Medical and dental equipment	—	—	—
Accommodation equipment	46.7	46.7	—
Refrigeration equipment	—	—	—
Miscellaneous equipment	50.0	50.0	—
Field defence equipment	—	—	—
Spare parts, repairs and maintenance	900.0	900.0	—
Water purification equipment	—	—	—
Total, line 9	**1 220.3**	**1 220.3**	**—**
10. Supplies and services			
(a) *Miscellaneous services*			
Audit services	191.5	191.5	—
Contractual services	16 192.8	16 192.8	—
Data-processing services	—	—	—
Security services	6 000.0	6 000.0	—
Medical treatment and services	180.0	180.0	—
Claims and adjustments	24.0	24.0	—
Official hospitality	9.0	9.0	—
Miscellaneous other services	216.0	216.0	—
Subtotal	**22 813.3**	**22 813.3**	**—**
(b) *Miscellaneous supplies*			
Stationery/office supplies	211.2	211.2	—
Medical supplies	264.0	264.0	—
Sanitation and cleaning materials	60.0	60.0	—
Subscriptions	9.4	9.4	—
Electrical supplies	48.0	48.0	—
Ballistic protective blankets for vehicles	—	—	—
Uniform items, flags and decals	36.0	36.0	—

	(1) Original cost estimate (A/52/799/Add.1)	(2) Proposed revised cost estimate	(3) = (2) - (1) Increase/ (decrease)
Field defence stores	70.8	70.8	—
Operational maps	12.0	12.0	—
Quartermaster and general stores	60.0	60.0	—
Subtotal	**771.4**	**771.4**	**—**
Total, line 10	**23 584.7**	**23 584.7**	**—**
11. Election-related supplies and services	**—**	**—**	**—**
12. Public information programmes			
Equipment	18.0	18.0	—
Materials and supplies	60.0	60.0	—
Contractual services	—	—	—
Public information production costs	120.0	120.0	—
Total, line 12	**198.0**	**198.0**	**—**
13. Training programmes	**60.0**	**60.0**	**—**
14. Mine-clearing programmes	**—**	**—**	**—**
15. Assistance for disarmament and demobilization	**—**	**—**	**—**
16. Air and surface freight			
Transport of contingent-owned equipment	—	—	—
Military airlifts	—	—	—
Commercial freight and cartage	240.0	240.0	—
Total, line 16	**240.0**	**240.0**	**—**
17. United Nations Logistics Base (UNLB)[a]	**—**	**368.4**	**368.4**
18. Support account for peacekeeping operations	**—**		**—**
19. Staff assessment	**4 444.5**	**4 222.4**	**(222.1)**
Total, lines 1–19	**140 825.4**	**130 800.0**	**(10 025.4)**
20. Income from staff assessment	**(4 444.5)**	**(4 222.4)**	**222.1**
21. Voluntary contributions in kind (budgeted)	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total, lines 1–21	**136 380.9**	**126 577.6**	**(9 803.3)**
Gross requirements	140 825.4	130 800.0	(10 025.4)
Net requirements	136 380.9	126 577.6	(9 803.3)
22. Voluntary contributions in kind (non-budgeted)	**—**	**—**	**—**
Total resources	**136 380.9**	**126 577.6**	**(9 803.3)**

[a] Represents the absorption within the approved budget of MONUA's prorated share in the financing of the Logistics Base, under the terms of General Assembly resolution 52/1 B of 26 June 1998.

Annex II

United Nations Observer Mission in Angola (MONUA): comparison of data on military and civilian personnel

Category	Original (A/52/799/Add.1 of 16 March 1998)		Revised authorized strength[a]	Actual incumbency				Revised projected vacancy factor (%)[b]
				As at 25 September 1998		As at 25 November 1998		
	Authorized strength	Projected vacancy factor (%)		Number	Vacancy (%)	Number	Vacancy (%)	
Military observers	90	—	90	90	—	90	—	—
Military contingents	955	—	675	634	6.1	589	12.7	6.0
Civilian police observers	345	—	428	384	10.3	337	21.3	10.0
International staff	281	5.0	281	235	16.4	239	14.9	15.0
Local staff	225	5.0	225	200	11.1	197	12.4	10.0
United Nations Volunteers	71	—	71	49	31.0	56	21.1	30.0

[a] Pursuant to Security Council resolution 1157 (1998) of 20 March 1998 (for civilian police observers) and resolution 1190 (1998) of 13 August 1998 (on military contingents).

[b] Under military contingents and civilian police observers, the revised projected vacancy factors take into account the replacement of the medical unit and the projected deployment of additional civilian police, respectively.

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Programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999

The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti

International Civilian Mission to Haiti: programme budget implications of draft resolution A/53/L.57

Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the statement submitted by the Secretary-General on the programme budget implications of draft resolution A/53/L.57 concerning the International Civilian Mission to Haiti (MICIVIH) (A/C.5/53/39). During its consideration of the statement, the Advisory Committee met with representatives of the Secretary-General, who provided additional information.

2. The Advisory Committee recalled that the General Assembly approved a total appropriation of $7,677,200 under section 3, Peacekeeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999; and approved for the same period an appropriation of $596,100 under section 32, Staff assessment, offset by a corresponding amount in the estimate of income under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

3. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 2 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General that of the amount authorized under section 3, the total expenditure of MICIVIH in 1998 is estimated at $5,929,600, resulting in an estimated unencumbered balance of $1,747,600 under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999. The Advisory Committee also notes that under section 32, Staff assessment, the total expenditure for 1998 is estimated at $644,500, reflecting an overexpenditure of $48,400. Upon inquiry, the Advisory Committee was informed that the overexpenditure of $48,400 under section 32 was due to insufficient provisions for staff assessment relative to provisions for salaries.

4. The Advisory Committee recalls that under operative paragraphs 1 and 2 of draft resolution A/53/L.57, the General Assembly would renew the participation of the United

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Nations in MICIVIH, and the mandate of the United Nations component of the Mission would be extended until 31 December 1999.

5. As indicated in paragraph 11 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General, the estimated costs of the extension of the mandate of MICIVIH for the period from 1 January to 31 December 1999 would amount to $8,468,800 gross ($7,667,400 net). The Advisory Committee was informed that the experience of 1998 was used in preparing the cost estimates for 1999. However, the 1999 cost estimates include the amount of $776,700 under non-recurrent costs for data-processing equipment and transport operations. Details of the cost estimates are contained in annex I and supplementary information provided in annex III to the statement submitted by the Secretary-General. The Advisory Committee notes from annex III of the statement that rental of premises, maintenance services and supplies, utilities and salaries and common staff costs of 90 local staff will be shared between the United Nations and OAS on a 50:50 basis.

6. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 16 of the statement submitted by the Secretary-General that the estimated requirements for 1999 of $7,667,400 under section 3 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999 would be partially offset by the unencumbered balance of $1,747,600 from the appropriation granted by the General Assembly for the activities of the Mission for the period 1 January to 31 December 1998. The net additional requirements under section 3 would thus amount to $5,919,800. The additional requirements of $801,400 under section 32 would be increased by an overexpenditure of $48,400 under staff assessment in 1998, for a total additional requirement of $849,800, which would be offset with a corresponding increase in the estimate of income from staff assessment under income section 1 of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999.

7. The Advisory Committee recommends that the Fifth Committee inform the General Assembly that, should it adopt draft resolution A/53/L.57, an additional appropriation of $5,919,800 would be required under section 3, Peacekeeping operations and special missions, of the programme budget for the biennium 1998–1999. An additional appropriation of $849,800 would also be required under section 32, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment.

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Agenda item 62
QUESTION OF CYPRUS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 1 December 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Cyprus to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government and further to my letter dated 30 November 1998 (A/53/721-S/1998/1137), I have the honour to draw your attention to a new violation of the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus and of the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia by military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force, recorded on 30 November 1998.

On that day one (1) CN-235 military aircraft of the Turkish Air Force entered the Nicosia FIR, violating international air traffic regulations. The aircraft in question violated the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus, flying over the area of Mesaoria, and landed afterwards at the illegal airport of Tymbou in the occupied area of the Republic.

As stated in my previous letters, such unauthorized intrusions into the Nicosia FIR and the national airspace of the Republic of Cyprus are in violation of international air traffic rules and, at the same time, they are in contravention of the provisions of the Security Council resolutions on Cyprus, which state that such overflights increase tension on the island and undermine efforts towards achieving a final settlement.

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Cyprus, I wish to strongly protest these new provocative acts by Turkey against the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus. The frequency and intensity of airspace violations are a further reminder of Turkey's offensive disregard of international law, the Charter of the United Nations and all the relevant decisions of the Organization on the question of Cyprus.

Furthermore, the continuing overflights by the Turkish Air Force, as well as the presence of the Turkish military occupation forces on the island, constitute the underlying causes of tension in Cyprus.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 62, and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sotos ZACKHEOS
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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QUESTION OF CYPRUS
HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS: HUMAN RIGHTS QUESTIONS, INCLUDING ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES FOR IMPROVING THE EFFECTIVE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATIONS AND REPORTS OF SPECIAL RAPPORTEURS AND REPRESENTATIVES
REPORT OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fifty-third year

Letter dated 3 December 1998 from the Permanent Representative of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 2 December 1998, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 62 and 110 (b), (c) and (e), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Volkan VURAL
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

Annex

Letter dated 2 December 1998 from the Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to refer to the statements made by the Greek and Greek Cypriot representatives at the meeting of the Third Committee held on 10 November 1998, under agenda items 110 (b), (c) and (e) ("Human rights questions"). These statements merely repeat the Greek-Greek Cypriot camp's one-sided views and attempt to conceal, once again, the root cause of the Cyprus dispute for which the Greek Cypriot side and Greece are jointly responsible.

It is a historical fact that the systematic violation of the fundamental human rights of the Turkish Cypriot people by the Greek Cypriots from 1963 lies at the root of the Cyprus question.

The late Greek Cypriot leader Archbishop Makarios openly declared in a public speech at Panayia, in Paphos, on 4 September 1962, only two years after independence, and ironically when he was the president of the partnership Republic of Cyprus, that it was their national duty to expel the Turkish Cypriot people from the island. His exact words were as follows:

> "Unless this small Turkish community forming part of the Turkish race, which has been the terrible enemy of Hellenism, is expelled from the island, the duty of the heroes of EOKA cannot be considered as terminated."

About one year after that ominous declaration, on 21 December 1963, the Greek Cypriots launched armed attacks on the Turkish Cypriots all over the island, in accordance with the insidious Akritas Plan, with an ultimatum that sought to impose amendments to the constitution of the Republic of Cyprus that would reduce the Turkish Cypriot side's status from that of an equal political partner to that of a mere minority.

The Turkish Cypriots defended themselves against Greek Cypriot aggression and did not surrender as the Greek Cypriots expected them to do. However, until 1974 they were made to suffer in every conceivable way by the Greek Cypriots, who usurped all organs of the state in 1963. Turkish Cypriots were ousted from the state and its budget. As it is recorded in the reports of the Secretary-General to the Security Council at the time, a merciless war of attrition was waged by the Greek Cypriot administration against the Turkish Cypriot people. In all of these attacks, the Greek Cypriots were helped and instigated by Greece, which had sent an army 20,000 strong with heavy armaments to the island.

Although negotiations have been going on for nearly three decades, to this day no solution has been possible because the Greek Cypriots do not want to re-establish a new state in Cyprus based on the political equality, sovereignty and partnership of the two peoples of the island.

Mr. Glafkos Clerides, the Greek Cypriot leader, has summed up the Greek Cypriot policy in his memoirs as follows:

"Just as the Greek Cypriot preoccupation was that Cyprus should be a Greek Cypriot state, with a protected Turkish Cypriot minority, the Turkish preoccupation was to defeat any such effort and to maintain the partnership concept, which, in their opinion, the Zurich Agreement created between the two communities. The conflict, therefore, was a conflict of principle and for that principle both sides were prepared to go on arguing and even, if need be, fighting, rather than compromise."

("My Deposition", vol. 3, p. 105, 1990)

It is clear, therefore, that the Greek Cypriots have no regrets about their actions since 1963, which wrecked the original 1960 partnership state and aimed at destroying the political balance that had been established between the two peoples in Cyprus and the two guarantor powers, Turkey and Greece.

On the contrary, in 1990, the Greek Cypriot side did not hesitate to undermine the basis of negotiations under United Nations auspices by unilaterally applying for full membership for "Cyprus" to the European Union, in violation of the 1960 treaties, and they did not even feel the need to conceal their political aim in doing so, which was to do away with all the agreed parameters for a settlement on the basis of political equality and partnership between Turkish Cypriots and Greek Cypriots that had been developed over the years.

The intervention of Turkey in Cyprus on 20 July 1974, which was fully legitimate, being carried out in accordance with her rights and obligations under the 1960 Treaty of Guarantee, was preceded by the coup on 15 July 1974, which had been engineered by Greece with a view to annexing the island. Archbishop Makarios, who managed to escape from Cyprus, appeared before the Security Council on 19 July 1974 and accused Greece of invading Cyprus. He warned that the lives of Turkish Cypriots as well as Greek Cypriots were in danger and asked for assistance (see S/PV.1780 of 19 July 1974).

This is the background and the current situation as regards the Cyprus question and it is ludicrous that the Greek Cypriot representative has tried to present it otherwise.

Peace would be best served if the Greek Cypriots channelled their energies towards an overall settlement, rather than disseminating false propaganda with a view to defaming the Turkish Cypriot side and Turkey. On this note, the Greek Cypriot representative's reference to the case of Titina Loizidou, a Greek Cypriot woman who, with the support of the Greek Cypriot administration, filed an application against Turkey before the European Court of Human Rights, serves as a glaring example of the Greek Cypriot side's exploitation of one of the key aspects of the Cyprus issue, namely property rights, for political purposes.

The question of the settlement of reciprocal property claims between the two sides in Cyprus through an exchange of properties and/or compensation was among the parameters established during the negotiating process under United Nations auspices. This parameter later became part and parcel of the Set of Ideas of 1992. If the Greek Cypriot side was genuinely interested in resolving this issue rather than political posturing, it would accept the recent proposal

made by President Denktaş for the setting up of a joint commission to deal with the reciprocal property claims of both sides as a means of making progress towards a comprehensive settlement.

As regards the issue of missing persons, the Greek Cypriot representative is deliberately misleading the members of the Third Committee. Enough evidence has emerged over the last few years in proof of the fact that the Greek Cypriot administration has been following a policy of callous deceit against its own people, and in particular against the relatives of the so-called missing persons.

In this connection, it will be recalled that a prominent Greek Cypriot journalist, George Lanitis, publicly apologized to his readers for misleading them with his reports on the issue of missing persons, because of his coverage of the story of Andriani Palma, who was 25 when her husband was killed during the events of July 1974 and was officially buried in South Cyprus. However, this was deliberately kept secret from her and she was led to believe, until recently, that her husband was a prisoner in Turkey. She was made to repeat that lie, in protest meetings held for propaganda purposes in South Cyprus or in foreign countries. When the truth came out recently, Lanitis felt very embarrassed and commented about the whole affair in his newspaper. He wrote:

> "She was fooled. I was fooled and many other journalists were fooled and we fooled our readers. I apologize. I acted like the rest of them, bona fide".

(Cyprus Weekly, 1-7 May 1998)

It is noteworthy that what George Lanitis "discovered" in 1998 had, by 1996, already been conceded in international circles. Mr. Gustave Feissel, the former Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cyprus, made the following statement on 5 March 1996:

> "No one has ever given the United Nations Committee on Missing Persons any information, evidence, anything at all, which would suggest that anybody is still alive somewhere."

John C. Kornblum, Acting Assistant Secretary, Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs of the United States State Department, stated on 20 June 1996:

> "... it is tragic that numerous civilians in both communities lost their lives during the 1963-1974 ethnic violence on Cyprus. It is equally tragic that many of those persons are still listed as 'missing'.
>
> "In the absence of hard evidence to the contrary, it has long been assumed by the United Nations and others that the Cypriot missing are dead."

The late Lord Finsberg, the Council of Europe rapporteur on the situation in Cyprus, expressed similar views in his preliminary report, dated 21 August 1996, under the section dealing with human rights issues.

I would finally point out that the Greek Cypriot side has not yet formally accepted the five point proposals of the Secretary-General for the resolution of the issue of missing persons, which were conveyed to the two sides on 4 April 1996 and 4 December 1996. These proposals were intended to help the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus to finally resolve the issue in accordance with its Terms of Reference, having regard to the information gathered by the Committee through its investigations since 1981.

The 31 July agreement between the leaders of the two sides is a special agreement outside the framework of the Committee on Missing Persons, which must complete its task under its Terms of Reference agreed to between the two sides through the auspices of the United Nations and the International Committee of the Red Cross. The implementation of this special agreement presupposes the resolution of the issue of the casualties and secret burial places resulting from the Greek engineered coup of 15 July 1974, which lasted five days and which was the cause of large numbers of casualties within the Greek Cypriot community, the details of which are still being kept secret.

In view of the foregoing, it appears that the Greek Cypriot representative does not seem to realize that there are limits even to political posturing. His inference that there is a "refugee" problem in South Cyprus and the deliberate use of other phony or misleading terminology is ludicrous and constitutes an affront to the international community. Indeed, authoritative reports on the situation in Cyprus, namely the Secretary-General's reports on the mission of good offices and peacekeeping operations and the United States State Department's annual human rights reports, suggest that the reality in the island is very different to what the Greek Cypriot side and Greece would have one believe.

Presently, the only real problem in Cyprus is the 35-year-old occupation by the Greek Cypriot side of the seat of government and, as its corollary, the continuous war of attrition against the Turkish Cypriot people and the denial of their vested rights and status in Cyprus. As such, until the international community accords equal treatment to the two states on the island, thus redressing the asymmetry between the two sides, there can be no prospect for a comprehensive settlement of the Cyprus dispute.

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter were to be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda items 62 and 110 (b), (c) and (e), and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Aytuğ PLÜMER
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus

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